Hauser, E. J. P. and J. H. Morrison. 1964. The cytochemical reduction of nitro blue tetrazolium as an index of pollen viability. Amer. J. Bot. 51:748-752.

JOHNSTON, I. M. 1924. Taxenomic records concerning American spermatophytes. I. Parkinsonia and Cercidium. Contr. Gray Herb., ser. 2, 70:61-68.

Martin, P. S. and C. M. Drew. 1969. Scanning electron photomicrographs of southwestern pollen grains. J. Arizona Acad. Sci. 5:147-176.

——. 1970. Additional scanning electron photomicrographs of southwestern pollen grains. J. Arizona Acad. Sci. 6:140–161.

Muller, J. 1969. A palynological study of the genus *Sonneratia* (Sonneratiaceae). Pollen & Spores 11:223–298.

## NOTES AND NEWS

New Distribution Records of Mosses in California.—Buxbaumia piperi Best. Only two collections of the seldem seen B. piperi have been reported from California, one from northern Humboldt County, the other from southwestern Siskiyou County by Jamieson and Holmberg (Bryologist 72:72–73. 1969). In November, 1971, a small colony of B. piperi was discovered by Dennis Fordham and the authors on a burned redwood stump berdering a lily pond at Mendocino Woodlands Camp, 20 km east of Mendocino, Mendocino County. A year later, numerous boat-shaped sporophytes were collected from the same stump and from adjacent exposed roots in a roadcut. These collections extend the southernmost range of the species approximately 232 km. California: Mendocino Co., Toren 613.

Grimmia mariniana Sayre. This species, restricted to California, has been recorded only from the type locality on the summit of Mt. Tamalpais, Marin County, elevation 776 m, by Sayre (Bryologist 58:323–325. 1955), and from Mt. St. Helena, Napa. Ccunty. In April, 1972, a third population was found at the summit of Hull Mountain in the extreme northern portion of Lake County. The colonies occurred in an open Red Fir ferest at an elevation of 273 m on exposed, south-facing sandstene where snow accumulates and often persists until mid-April. This population at Hull Mountain extends the range of the species northward approximately 100 km from Mt. St. Helena and indicates that G. mariniana occurs in a wide range of habitats. California: Lake Co., Toren 779.

Grimmia occidentalis Lawt. In the spring of 1973, this semi-aquatic moss was found on serpentine rock in a creek at the State Game Refuge 2A near Lake Pillsbury, Lake County. This high elevation species was reported by Lawton at 2286–2590 m (Moss flora of the Pacific Northwest, Hattori Botanical Laboratory, Nichinan, Japan. 1971). However, the authors found it growing at the low elevation of 914 m, a phenemenon observed in other plant species on serpentine. Formerly reported from Wyoming, Montana, Nevada, and two localities in California, this collection extends the range of G. occidentalis southward from Lassen County to the Coast Ranges of Lake County. California: Lake Co., Toren 860, Sigal 63.

Grimmia heterophylla Kindb. ex Macoun & Kindb. The discovery of a well established population of this species represents a new addition to the moss flora of California. The plants were growing in loose, fragile tufts on vertical, calcareous sandstone cliffs in an exposed habitat at Hell's Peak, Lake County, at an elevation of 610 m. In association with Grimmia heterophylla were the other common species G. laevigata, G. pulvinata, and G. montana. This species has previously been recorded from British Columbia, Washington, and Idaho by Lawton (cp. cit.). California: Lake Co., Toren 778.

The collections of the authors are in the herbarium at California State University, San Francisco. We wish to thank Dr. Daniel Norris for assistance in determining *Grimmia mariniana* and *G. heterophylla*.—David Toren and Lorene L. Sigal, Department of Ecology and Systematic Biology, California State University, San Francisco 94132.